[0090] The optical imaging system configured as described above represents an example of aberration characteristics and modulation transfer function (MTF) characteristics illustrated in FIGS. 2 and 3. FIGS. 4 and 5 are tables of examples of characteristics of lenses and aspherical characteristics of the optical imaging system illustrated in FIG. 1.

[0091] As seen in FIG. 4, an effective radius of the optical imaging system gradually decreases from the first lens 110 to the stop ST and gradually increases from the stop ST to an imaging plane. A maximum effective radius of the optical imaging system is 3.0626, which is larger than a length (ImgH) from the center of the imaging plane to an edge of the imaging plane.

[0092] An optical imaging system according to another embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 6.

[0093] The optical imaging system 200 according to the this embodiment includes an optical system including a first lens 210, a second lens 220, a third lens 230, a fourth lens 240, and a fifth lens 250. In addition, the optical imaging system 200 includes a filter 260, an image sensor 270, and a stop ST.

[0094] In the present embodiment, the first lens 210 has a positive refractive power, and an object-side surface thereof is convex and an image-side surface thereof is concave. The second lens 220 has a negative refractive power, and both surfaces thereof is concave. The third lens 230 has a positive refractive power, and an object-side surface thereof is concave and an image-side surface thereof is convex. The fourth lens 240 has a negative refractive power, and both surfaces thereof is concave. The fifth lens 250 has a negative refractive power, and an object-side surface thereof is convex and an image-side surface thereof is convex. A stop ST is disposed between the first lens and the third lens.

[0095] The optical imaging system configured as described above represents an example of aberration characteristics and MTF characteristics as illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8. FIGS. 9 and 10 are tables of examples of characteristics of lenses and aspherical characteristics of the optical imaging system illustrated in FIG. 6.

[0096] As seen in FIG. 9, an effective radius of the optical imaging system gradually decreases from the first lens to the stop and gradually increases from the stop to an imaging plane. A maximum effective radius of the optical imaging system is 3.0466, which is larger than a length (ImgH) from the center of the imaging plane to an edge of the imaging plane.

[0097] An optical imaging system according to another embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. 11.

[0098] The optical imaging system 300 according to the present embodiment includes an optical system including a first lens 310, a second lens 320, a third lens 330, a fourth lens 340, and a fifth lens 350. In addition, the optical imaging system 300 includes a filter 360, an image sensor 370, and a stop ST.

[0099] In the present embodiment, the first lens 310 has a positive refractive power, and an object-side surface thereof is convex and an image-side surface thereof is convex. The second lens 320 has a negative refractive power, and both surfaces thereof is concave. The third lens 330 has a positive refractive power, and an object-side surface thereof is concave and an image-side surface thereof is convex. The fourth lens 340 has a negative refractive power, and both surfaces thereof is concave. The fifth lens 350 has a negative refrac-

tive power, and an object-side surface thereof is convex and an image-side surface thereof is concave. A stop ST is disposed adjacently to the object-side surface of the first lens.

[0100] The optical imaging system configured as described above represents an example of aberration characteristics and MTF characteristics as illustrated in FIGS. 12 and 13. FIGS. 14 and 15 are tables representing characteristics of lenses and aspherical characteristics of the optical imaging system illustrated in FIG. 11.

[0101] As seen in FIG. 14, an effective radius of the optical imaging system gradually decreases from the first lens to an image-side surface of the second lens and gradually increases from the object-side surface of the third lens to an imaging plane. A maximum effective radius of the optical imaging system is 3.0467, which is larger than a length (ImgH) from the center of the imaging plane to an edge of the imaging plane.

[0102] Table 1 represents optical characteristics of the optical imaging systems according to the embodiments. An overall focal length (f) of the optical imaging system is in a range of 3.10 to 3.45. In the optical imaging system, a focal length (f1) of the first lens is in a range of 2.0 to 2.3. In the optical imaging system, a focal length (f2) of the second lens is in a range of -3.9 to -4.3. In the optical imaging system, a focal length (f3) of the third lens is in a range of 13.0 to 20.0. In the optical imaging system, a focal length (f4) of the fourth lens is in a range of -12.0 to -17.0. In the optical imaging system, a focal length (f5) of the fifth lens is in a range of -9.0 to -21.0. In the optical imaging system, an overall length of the optical system is 3.80 or less. A maximum field of view of the optical imaging system is 80 degrees or more.

TABLE 1

Remarks	First Embodiment	Second Embodiment	Third Embodiment
fl	2.169	2.157	2.126
f2	-4.119	-4.210	-4.090
f3	13.949	18.470	16.279
f4	-15.756	-12.784	-16.121
f5	-9.851	-16.572	-19.656
TTL	3.760	3.760	3.760
f	3.352	3.334	3.194
ImgH	3.063	3.046	3.047
FOV	83.20	83.40	86.00

[0103] Table 2 represents values of Conditional Expressions of the optical imaging systems according to the disclosed embodiments.

TABLE 2

Remarks	First Embodiment	Second Embodiment	Third Embodiment
TTL	3.760	3.760	3.760
TTL/(ImgH*2)	0.614	0.617	0.617
FOV	83.20	83.40	86.00
G12	0.030	0.030	0.015
G12/G34	0.060	0.050	0.030
Df	0.110	0.110	0.110
Vf	55.10	55.10	55.10
Df/ImgH	0.036	0.036	0.036
Df/(TTL*ImgH)	0.010	0.010	0.010